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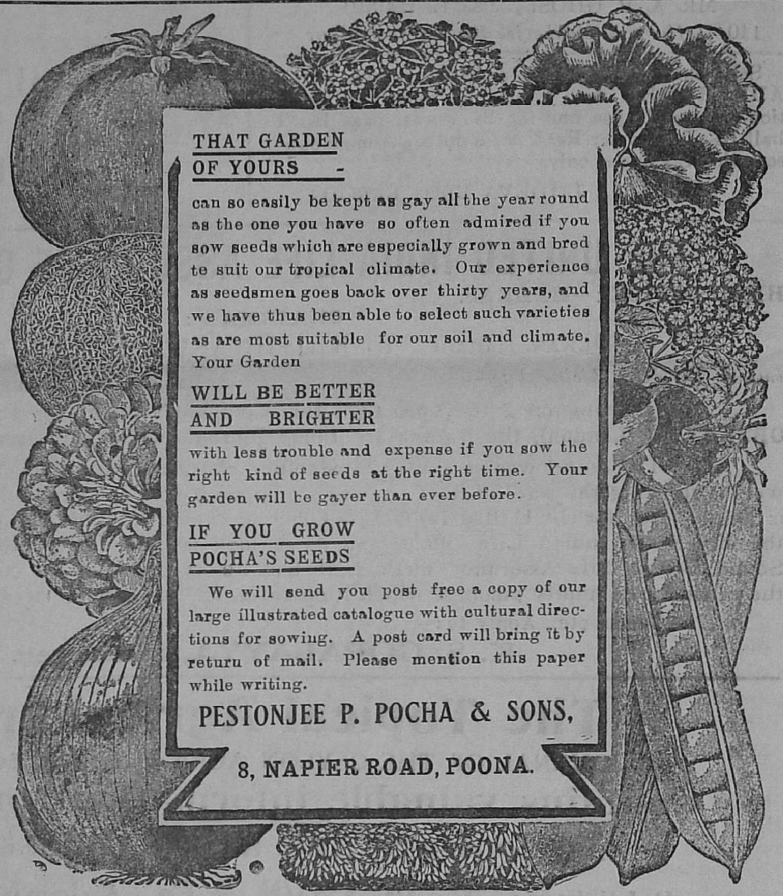

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PARTNERSHIP AND CO-PARTNERY.

(By Mr. R. Anantaram B. com. F. R. E, S.)

In the modern day business activity either in the ordinary business or even in the most risky and intricate kind of mercantile undertakings, the most familiar from of combination of capital, skill and labour usually met with in the business world is what is known as business Partnership, which may in turn be classified as Profit sharing in general and copartnery in particular. This chapter aims at bringing into prominence such of the important details which ought to be studied and noted carefully by the various incoming and outgoing partners, regarding capital profits, documents, goodwill and dissolution.

The Initial step of accurately chalking out the terms of the working agreement or deed may be mentioned first describing the details constituting the same which run as under :— 1. What capital should each partner bring into the firm 2. What amount each of them would be entitled to draw back at the expiry of stipulated periods, if any. 3. What interest, if any, is allowed on the capital brought in by the partners, other than the working partners in some firms. 4. What interest should be charged on the withdrawals of the partners. 5. What division of work of the firm is to be allocated definitely among each of the partners. 6. What is to be the share of profits or losses to be divided among them and what steps should be taken in the event of the dissolution of the firm either by the death or the retirement of one of the partners. The question of having any limited partners should also be invariably settled along with this in as much as the liability of a firm is generally unlimited. Besides, the goodwill account if any, must be very appropriately delimited, to avoid wasteful expenditure in litigation. In short the relation which subsists between persons carrying on a business in common with a view to share the profits accuring therefrom, should be carefully and impartially defined and settled in the deed. The mention of the duration of the period of partnership, the keeping of proper books of account and the preparation of an annual balance sheet should not however be neglected or delayed under any circumstances.

In indemnifying the partners in respect of payments made and the liabilities incurred by them in the ordinary and proper conduct of the business of the firm or in or about anything necessarily done for the preparation of the business or property, care must be taken to be methodic and businesslike in order to avoid disputes. It may be pointed out that the system of allowing a share of the profit to a servant of the firm or an annuity to a widow or towards interest on capital lent or to a representative of a deceased partner, is not generally quite welcome though mercantile law permits the same to avoid too many claimants, though there is absolutely nothing wrong on principle. In accepting a nominal membership in a firm one should be maturely deliberate and think out; for he will of course incur the liabilities of the firm in proportion to his right or interest in the firm.

In the event of the dissolution of the firm, debts ought to be paid as follows:— 1. The debts and liabilities of the firm to persons who are not partners therein 2. Rateable payment to each partner what is due from the firm to him towards advances made as distinguished from capital. 3. Rateable payment of what is due to him from the firm in respect of capital 4. The ultimate residue to be divided in the proportion in which profits are divisible.

It may not be out of place to mention the chief characteristic features of a few forms of profit sharing which do not constitute partnership in the sense described above in this chapter. *Profit sharing* is the system under which the capitalist allows his labourers a share in the profits over and above their wages. This system has not so far succeeded to a very great extent as it gives no voice to the w[...] men or paid servants in the management; besides, the more capable men receive the same remuneration as those less competent which was likely to increase their efficiency and identification as in a business partnership.

In the case of *Co partnership* on the other hand, the workmen are represented on the board of managent and receive a share of profits as those allowed in a firm to the Business Manager or the representatives of deceased partners. It implies control sharing and profit sharing as well. This system has met with great success in the business world. It may be pointed out here that constant change of workmen is detrimental to the efficiency and success of the business and it is claimed for it that it creates an interest for the business among workmen and porduces contentment. In short what is aimed at is the promotion of interest in the management of the business as a whole and the creation of a stimulus in the commercial undertaking and it may be well said that Profit Sharing and Co-partnership resemble partnership business to that extent though in the latter the number of men under agreement is restricted by law to 10 in general and to 20 in the case of banking business.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

Printing Without Types.

Gutenberg's has been called the "greatest of all inventions." He was certainly the father of one of the greatest and the most important industries of the world. For the last 400 years more labour, more money and more brains were used to develope the art of printing than to any other. A hundred years ago in printing a newspaper, metal types were set up by hand, inked and pressed in to contact with paper and the sheet was printed. To-day the type is cast in metal by one machine; from the metal type a *papier machie* mould is taken and from that mould the type is again cast in metal in the form of a plate by another machine, and from that plate the sheet is printed by a third and very complicated machine.

Printing is very complex and costly. During the printers' strikes in England and America last year, papers and periodicals were produced photographically. These makeshits showed possibilities and at least three inventors are now at work. If they succeed type-setting machines, *papier machie* moulds, and stereotype plates will all be unnecessary. A machine not bigger than a typewriter will replace the linotype, and its product will be transferred direct or almost direct to the sheet by photography. In fact type will disappear and printing will be done without it.

How to Produce Sleep.

A French electrician claims to have invented a machine which will produce sleep. The electric current is passed into the body by means of tiny batteries fixed on the wrist and joined together by tiny wires. The current relaxes the nerves and produces a sensation of physical ease, which is followed by sleep. It seems to me that this method is far better than injecting morphia. Let us hope that our General Hospital makes use of this machine as early as possible. (*Fair—Play.*)

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SWADESHI AHMEDABAD EXHIBITION.

A meeting of the Exhibition Committee was held under the Presidency of Mr. Vallabhabhai J. Patel, Chairman of the Reception Committee, to consider the lines on which the Swadeshi Exhibition should be organised at the time of the Congress Session. The Committee have decided as follows :—

The Exhibition shall consist of the following sections :—

(*a*) Demonstration Section.
(*b*) Museum Section.
(*c*) Sales Section.
(*d*) Competition Section.

Demonstration Section.

This section shall include the demonstration of the various stages of :—

(1) Manufacture of cloth from indigeneous raw cotton and (2) Manufacture of indigeneous colours.

For this purpose demonstrators of different proceeses will be invited from different Provinces. Provinces desirous of sending such parties should communicate the following details :—

(1) The number of persons forming the party consisting of carders, spinners, weavers, dyers and their assistants.

(2) Particulars of carding apparatus, spinning wheels, looms and dyeing appartus, which the party will bring with it.

(3) Estimated cost of cotton, yarn and other materials sufficient to carry on the demonstrations for a fortnight.

( ) Estimate of expense of transport of workers and materials to Ahmedabad and back and of their stay for a fortnight.

(5) Measurement of area of space required for their work.

(6) Sample of cloth intended to be manufactured for demonstration.

Museum Section.

(1) Cloth : Handspun and hand-woven, prepared from indigneous cotton, silk and wool and dyed by indigeneous dyes will be accepted.

(2) General : Manufactures other than cloth representative of Indian Art such as earthenware, woodenware, glassware, stoneware, leather goods, ivory, fibre and enamel wares, paintings etc. will be accepted

Such articles may contain foreign materials but the workmanship must be entirely Indian.

Persons, desirous of exhibiting their manufactures in response to the above should despatch the same so as to reach Ahmedabad before the 30th of November and should also supply the following particulars :—

(*a*) Name of the maker.
(*b*) Full address.
(*c*) Date of manufacture.
(*d*) Annual production.
(*e*) Whether the exhibit is to be put up for sale.

Medals and certificates will be awarded for manufactures; but such articles will remain as samples in the cutody of the Exhibition Committee of the Congress. Such certificates and medals shall be liable to be withdrawn on proof of the quality of manufacture being inferior to the sample; and steps will be taken to debar the manufacturer from future Exhibitions, under the auspices of the Congress Organisations.

Sales Section.

Besides Shuddha Swadeshi cloth, cloth manufactured from indigeneous cotton, silk or wool with the help of foreign machinery can be kept for sale. Such cloth may have been dyed by foreign dyes. All-Indian manufactures other than cloth may also be kept for sale.

Arrangements will be made for constructing suitable stalls for sales, the rent of which for the whole season will be quoted on application. Persons desirous of securing space should apply before the 15th of October, stating

the area of space required and the following details:—

(1) The kind of articles to be offered for sale. If it be cloth, the manufacturer's certificate that the cotton, silk, or wool used is entirely Indian shall be required.

(2) The percentage of profit that would be added to the cost price in fixing sale pricoe.

Competition Section.

This has been divided into three sub-sections:—

(1) Making slivers by carding cotton.
(2) Spinning.
(3) Weaving.

All the three kinds of work will be kept going for eight days at the rate of 8 hours a day. Three grades of prizes have been kept for competition for each sort of work. The prizes will be of Rs. 100/—Rs. 50/—and Rs. 25—either in cash or in other form.

Making Slivers by Carding Cotton.

This section of competition will be opened to students only. Two students from each Province selected by the Provincial Congress Committee or the National Educational Board of the Province will be allowed to compete. The student competitor must get a certificate of selection from the institution sending him for competition. The test of competency will be the capacity to prepare good slivers of as large a quantity of cotton as possible within a given time. The intending competitor shall bring with him the necessary apparatus for carding and preparing slivers.

Spinning Competition.

There will be two sets of competitors in the section viz. 1 Students and 2 Non-students,—each set competing separately from and independently of the other.

Students:—Two students from each Province sent by the Provincial Committee of the Province with a certificate of selection for competition will be admitted for competition.

Non-Students:—Two persons from each Province certified by the Local Provincial Congress Committee will be allowed to compete.

Competency will be judged by the lenghth uniformity and strength of the yarn.

Every competitor will bring with him a spinning wheel of his own choice.

Weaving.

In this section too there will be two sets of competitors—students and professionals,—each set competing separately. Each competitor will bring with him his own loom. Warp and weft of bandspun yarn and healds and reeds will be supplied by the Exhibition authorities. Every competitor must have his own assistant.

Students:—Two students from each Province certified as above by the local Provincial Congress Committee will be allowed to compete one of whom shall be working with Indian Pit Loom and the other with Fly Stuttle Loom.

Separate sets of prizes in three grades as above mentioned will be awarded for showing highest efficiency in weaving by Pit loom and Fly shuttle loom.

Professionals:—The above conditions shall also apply to this class of competitors and separate prizes for efficiency in weaving by use of Indian Pit and Fly shuttle looms shall be awarded.

The test of efficiency will be the length and the texture of the cloth woven.

General.

All competitors will be provided with boarding and lodging accomodation at their own cost. Prize-winners will be paid their Railway fares. Competitions will take place for one week commencing from the 24th December.

It is earnestly hoped that all the Provincial Congress Committees will widely disseminate the information herein contained, as to the Exhibition and the proposed competitions, among the public within the Province under their jurisdiction, by publishing this bulletin, if necessary, in the vernaculars of the Province and will also respond to the appeal for competitors by making the best possible selections. They are requested to communicate to the Exhibition Committee the number names and addresses of the selected competitors before the 30th of September. Inclusion in the list of competitors' names communicated after that day will be at the discretion of the Exhibition Committee.

Laxmidas Purshotamdas.
Hon. Secretary,
Exhibition Committee.
36th Indian National Congress.

INDIAN DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE.

Madras Grievance.

Under the reformed administration brought into being at the beginning of the year the development of industries, of mineral resources, and of forests, and the provision of ports and inland waterways, as well as other means of communication are among the subjects transferred to provincial control. Almost all the provincial Governments complain of the financial relations between them and the central authority, and state that they are handicapped severely in providing facilities for the development of the economic resoures and trade of their respective areas The matter has an improtant bearing on the industrial and commercial expansion of India.

It should be explanined that when first the provinces were given some discretion in the expenditure of their own revenue, separate arrangements were made between each of them and the Covernment of India. Each settlement was the result of separate bargaining and there was no uniformity in the arrangements made. Thus Madras was allowed to retain half the land revenue, and half the revenue from stamps, excise, and incometax. Bombay was allowed to retain 60 per cent. of the income from land revenue, half from stamps and income-tax, and the whole of the excise revenue. Bengal was also alloweed to retain the whole of the revenue from excise, half from income-tax and stamps, and about 56 per cent. from land revenue. The Punjab was treated in the same way as Madras, and the other provinces were mostly treated more favourably than Madras and less favourably than Bengal and Bombay.

Basis of Contribution.

When the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms were being planned it was recognized that if the provinces were to have a real measure of autonomy they must have some heads of revenue separately allotted to them; but the revision of revenues proposed left the Government of India with a deficit, and the provinces with surpluses. It was there-upon proposed that the provinces should contribute to the Imperial revenues in proportion to their surpluses. This plan would have put a premium upon provincial extravagance, and the Financial Relations Committee, presided over by Lord Meston, proposed that after seven years the contribution should be divided among the provinces in proportion to their taxable capacity; but in the first instance they should pay contributions in proportion to the advantages which they would gain by having certain revenues (excise, stamps, and land revenue being the most important) definitely assigned to them.

This meant that those provinces which had been most unfavourably treated in the past should continue during the transitional seven years to pay more than their just proportion. The Madras proportion in the first year was 35½ per cent., as compared with a standard rate of 17 per cent. Madras urged that the excess contributions over and above the 17 per cent should be paid as a loan only, and though this view was not accepted, the expectation was entertained that at any rate in seven years the fair proportion would be reached.

Two Privosos.

When accepting in general the recommendations of the Meston Committee last year the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which considered the rules under the 1919 Act made two provisos. The first was that there should be granted to all provinces some share in the growth of revenue from taxation on incomes so far as that growth is attributable to an increase in the amount of income assessed. It is argued that by this rule Bengal and Bombay, with their capitals as the registered headquarters of great industrial enterprises, some of them in other provinces, secure an unfair advantage, while there is a loss to central revenues. While the Madras contribution is increased from the Rs. 248 lakhs mentioned by the Meston Committee to Rs. 382 lakhs, it obtained only an inappreciable increase of revenue from income tax.

The second proviso is that in no case should the initial contribution payable by any province be increased, but that the gradual reduction of the aggregate contribution should be the sole means of attaining the theoretical standards recommended by the Meston Committee. The Bombay and Bengal contributions amount together to only little more than one-third of the Madras contribution. This means that Madras can only look for relief if the Government of India meets its expenditure out of its own revenues apart from provincial contributions.

It is only fair to add that Bengal, whose standard contribution at the end of the seventh year is put at 19 per cent. of the total, as compared with 6½ per cent. in the first year, comlains of her inability to carry out urgent plans of economic and educational development owing to her lack of resources under the settlement. The Joint Select Committee attaches great importance to the intention underlying these arrangements that the contributions from the provinces to the Central Government should cease at the earliest possible moment.

Unfortunately the prospect of the Government of India being able in the near future to meet its expenditure out of its own revenues is remote. The serious estimated deficit of the present financial year, which necessitated the large increase in import duties is likely to be followed by another big deficiency in the next Budget. Further, many possible sources of new taxation have been scheduled as provincial, and are, therefore, outside the cateory of imposition by theGovernment of India. (*Times Trade Suppt.*)

BENGAL'S TRADE.

Mr. Watson Smyth, President of the Bengal Circle of the Imperial Bank of India at the last general meeting of shareholders said among other things :—

As I said just now the times have been bad, and in reviewing the different conditions of trade, it is difficult to know where to begin. Perhaps the thing which is occupying our mind mostly at the moment, and which has certainly been very prominently before us off and on during the last 18 months, is exchange. Do not think for a moment that I wish to dogmatise on this very thorny subject, but as time goes on and we watch with interest its extraordinary fluctuations, we certainly learn by experience, not perhaps what exchange is going to do, but certainly how ignorant some of us are, and even some who pose as instructors of their fellows, with regard to the causes which lie at the root of these fluctuations. We have watched exchange proudly standing on the dizzy pinnacle of 2s. 10d. which seemed but the stepping stone to higher things; we have seen it totter, and though supported by the frantic efforts of Government, fall like Lucifer as some thought never to rise again. This happened mostly before the period under review, and on the famous 27th of January exchange at 1s. 5d. was just preparing for its final plunge to the abyss of 1s. 2¾d. Since then it has been struggling and now looks as though perhaps the worst is over. We have seen a good deal recently in print about the effect on exchange of the inflation and deflation of currency. This line of argument I leave entirely to experts and those who pose as such. But that the governing factor in exchange is the balance of trade the preponderance of exports over imports or the reverse, is I maintain an axiom on which the ordinary business man pins his faith and his hopes. But even so it does not do at this stage to be either optimistic or prophetic. There is an unknown factor that has had to be reckoned with before, and may come into operation again at any time. I mean a Government policy. Now I dare say you know that the word policy has been defined "as being the blackmail levied on the fool by the unforeseen." I do not know if I quite agree with this definition, though it certainly seems applicable to exchange, as you must admit that during the last twelve months at any rate, Exchange has played some pretty pranks, causing situations which were quite unforeseen and certainly has made pretty fools of us all at times. Therefore my hope is that the only policy which Government will attempt in regard to exchange is the policy which has been practised since the debacle of last September, namely, a policy of masterely inactivity. Let the natural course of demand and supply of export and import have a fair chance, and exchange, I feel convinced, will find its own level, perhaps not as high as some of us with remittances to make would like, but still a steady and healthy level, not bolstered by a policy, but warranted by the existing conditions of trade.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

The following trade enquiries have been received by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, who will welcome replies to be addressed to him direct by any individual or firm interested.

Firms replying to these enquiries should furnish their bank references with their replies.

Weaving Mills.

(K—45) A firm in Simla (Punjab) wishes to get in touch with Indian weaving mills.

Agency Business.

(K—46) A firm in Anvers, Belgium, enquires for connections with Indian firms desiring selling or purchasing agents in Belgium.

(K—47) A firm in Paris desires to act as purchasing and selling agents of an Indian firm, willing to import French and Belgian goods and to export Indian produce to France and Belgium. The Indian produce in which they are cheifly interested consists of drugs, minerals, rice and raw silk.

Banyans and Singlets.

(K—48) A firm in Dehra Dun (United Provinces) enquires for purchasers and agents for banyans and singlets manufactured in India.

Carpets, Raw Silk, Silk Piecegoods, etc.

(K—49) A firm in London desires to act as selling Agents for exporters of carpets, raw silk silk piecegoods, and casein and buying agents for produce of the United Kingdom.

Cereals.

(K—50) A correspondent in Barcelona desires to represent Indian exporters of cereals.

Dolomite.

(K—51) A correspondent in Calcutta enquires for purchasers of dolomite.

Indian Cotton.

(K—52) A firm in Hamburgh (Germany) desires to enter into business relations both as selling agent and as a purchaser, with Indian cotton exporters.

Oriental Rugs, Damask Table Covers, etc.

(K—53) A firm in Vancouver (Canada) wishes to be put into touch with Indian exporters of Oreintal rugs, Damask table covers and spreads, Cashmere products of all kinds, including towels, rugs, cloth, jute, palm oil, sandal oil, hardware, dried fruits, hammered brass, pearl shells, gums and pottery.

Palash or Tesu Flower (Butea Frondosa).

(K—54) A merchant in Calcutta desires to be put into touch with purchasers of flowers of or Butea Frondosa, locally known as Palash, Tesu, etc.

Porcupine Quills.

(K—55) A correspondent in Lahore (Punjhab) desires to be put in touch with purchasers in porcupine quills.

Silk Dhoties, Sarees and Dhupattas.

(K—56) A firm in Kistna District (Madras Presidency) enquires for wholesale dealers in silk dhoties, sarees and dhupattas in Bengal with a view to introducing their goods.

Coir Mats and Mattings.

(K—57)—A firm in Alleppey, (South India)' enquires for purchasers of coir mats and mattings.

Cotton, Jute, Hemp, Coir etc.

(K—58)—A firm in Barcelona (Spain) desires to represent firms In India exporting cotton, jute, hemp coir, bristle, grains, seets, oils, hides, skins, gums and indigo.

Grainsacks.

(K—59)—A firm in Casablanca (Morocco), enquires for exporters of grainsacks No. 5.

Hides and Skins.

(K—60)—A firm in Winnipeg, Canada, wishes to represent Indian exporters of tanned and or dressed hides and skins suitable for the manufacture of gloves.

Indian Produce.

(K—61)—A firm in Prague (Bohemia) enquires for export and import connections with Indian firms.

Rice, Cotton, Jute, Timber.

(K—62)—A firm in Salonica Greece wishes to represent on a commission basis exporters of rice, cotton, jute and timber.

Chrome Ore, Copper Pyrites, Graphite, etc.

(K—66)—A firm in Bassein enquires for purchasers of chrome ore, copper pyrites, graphite, and iron pyrites.

Fishing Hooks.

(K—67)—A firm in South India enquires for exporters of fishing hooks.

Garnets.

(K—68)—A firm in Rajputana enquires for purchasers of abrasive garnets.

Grains.

(K—69)—A correspondent in Montreal, Canada, desires to represent or to sell on commission or on consignment for Indian exporters of grains.

EXPORT OF TIMBER.

During his visit to India Mr. Howard was able to convince the Governments of Burma and Bombay of the advisability of shipping teak to England for sale through the Agency. A considerable quantity of this timber has now reached London, in the form of round logs from Burma and of rough hewn squares from Bomby, and sales have commenced at satisfactory rates. Several finely figured logs have been found among the consignments received and have realised as much as £60 per ton. (*The Indian Forestor.*)

JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

We understand that the number of admission into the Jamsbedpur Technical Institute would be 24 of whom 33 % would be boys from Bihar and Orissa and that during the 3 years of apprenticeship each boy is to get a scholarship of Rs. 60 per month and the admission will be on competitive basis. Minimum qualification for admission is that a candidate should have passed the Intermediate examination of a recognised University with the Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics.

Besides this, each candidate must pass a physical examination and get a certificate from the Company's Chief Medical Officer to the effect that the candidate possesses sufficient physical strength to stand the required hard manual work. Each candidate is required to supply a Bondsman who agrees to reimburse the Steel Company for all salaries paid should a candidate fail to complete the course or refuse to enter into a 5 year's agreement. (*The Oriya*).

COMPANY FLOTATIONS.

During July 1921 there were 51 Companies registered with an aggregate Authorised Capital of Rs. 263 Lakhs as against 94 Companies with an aggregate Capital of Rs. 1573 lakhs in the corresponding month of preceding year and 65 Companies and Rs. 2370 Lakhs in preceding month. Bengal accounted for 18 Companies with an Authorised Capital of Rs. 138 Lakhs, Madras for 5 Companies with Rs. 53 Lakhs and Bombay for 8 Companies with Rs. 19 Lakhs. The largest flotations in July were those of Sree Meenakshi Mills, Madras and Railwaymen's Stores, Bengal, each with an Authorised Capital of Rs. 90 Lakhs, Anglo—Bengal Company of Bengal coming next with Rs. 40 Lakhs.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Share holders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Coy. at a meeting held, resolved to sanction reduction of capital by extinguishing further liability in respect of the uncalled capital. Another resolution refused to sanction under any circumstances the payment in respect of 16,666 fully paid up Shares as proposed by the Directors, and by a third resolution, a Committee was appointed to obtain full information regarding the affairs of the Company and to report the result of their investigation after a fortnight.

POULTRY INDUSTRY.

Messrs. William H. Cook Ltd., of Orpington, Kent are now doing a large trade in exporting Poultry to all parts, particularly to India and Ceylon. Everything is done to guarantee satisfaction in every transaction. Customers' actual requirements are so studied in detail that no complaint has come from any customer who has received birds in India. Quite recently this well-known firm had over £60 0 worth of orders in hand from India alone, most of which were for old customers or friends they have recommended to buy from it, which is in itself proof of an excellent reputation. The young and adult stock fowls, ducks, turkeys and geese on the farm number over 18,000 birds, all bred and raised at Orpington. Messrs Cook specialize both in high class exhibition Poultry for winning in the keenest competition in all popular varities whilst in utility birds, that is pedigree layers of very heavy records, they have some of the best yet produced. Though some people in India wish to purchase birds to breed winners and to win with the stock, others are just looking for "egg merchants which produce a very high number of eggs yearly and Messrs. Cook claim that they can accommodate most classes of customers. (*Calcutta Commercial Gazette.*)

THE COFFEE INDUSTRY.

The coffee industry of India is almost entirely confined to the South, comprising the Madras Presidency, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The latest statistics of coffee production and trade are given in a special statement issued by the Director of Statistics. New planting reported in 1919-20 was just over 7,000 acres, but the area of old cultivation abandoned was larger, so that there was a net decreese of over 1,700 acres. Of the total area of 127,000 acres under coffee half is to be found in Mysore and a quarter in the small province of Coorg, while Mdaras had 23 per cent. But the variation of yield is shown by the fact that Madras has a larger out-turn, 38 percent. of the total, than Mysore, which has 35 per cent. The yield per acre of plucked area was 390 lb. in Madras, 217 lb. in Coorg 185 lb.in Travancore 178 lb. in Mysore, and 107 lb. in Cochin. The quantity of cured coffee produced in the year was about 27,000,000 lb.

NEWS AND NOTES.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND AUDIT.

The *Leader* criticising the admintstration of the Tilak Swaraj Fund says:—"Serious moral responsibility rests on Mr. Gandhi with regard to rendering to the public a proper account of the collection, custody and disposal of the fund and a detailed statement ought to be published stating the total of the amount actually collected in various provinces and the objects for which and the extent to which portions of this fund are ear-marked so that the public may know the amount available for the general purposes of non-co operation and for various items of its programme."

* * *

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The total approximate gross earnings of state railways from Ist April to 13th August 1921 amounted to Rs. 3,035 crores. The Budget estimate for the current year was framed in anticipation of total gross earnings of Rs. 87 crores, and the results of the first 19 weeks given above have fallen short of the estimate for that period by Rs. 154 lakhs. The results for the week ended 13th August 1921 are on the whole a little better than the previous week, though there is still, no sign of a general improvement of traffic.

* * *

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES.

The trade returns for July show a recovery in exports from the low point touched in June when the effects of the coal stoppoge were mort pronounced. British exports amounted to £43,172,000 compared with £38,152,200 and re-exports to £9,361,000 against £7,083,000. There was however, further shrinkage in imports the total being £80,757,000, against £88,182,000. Compared with July, 1920 imports show a fall of £82,250,000 and British exports a fall of £94,250,000. Lower prices account for a large part of the decrease.

"COMMERCE & INDUSTRIES"

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MADRAS,—SEPTEMBER, 16st 1921.

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MADRAS PORT TRUST.

The Administration Report for the year 1920—21 shows a marked revival in the foreign import trade the value of which was Rs. 21½ crores against Rs. 10¾ crores in the provions year. The seaborne tonnage of goods handled amounted to 810,159 tons against 818,993 tons in the previous year. The value of the private trade of the port, excludiug Government transactions and movements of treasure, amounted to Rs.35½ crores against Rs.36½ crores in the previous year. The outstanding amount of loans to the Secretary of State for India in Council was Rs. 1,38,81,762 at the close of the year under report. During the year 648 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,662,444 tons including those trading direct with America called at the port.

Under the heading of Traffic, increased imports are shown under paper and stationery, Burma teak, Railway materials and machinery and coal. Owing to large stocks in the European markets the exports of hides and skins were only 7,319 tons against an eighteen year average of over 16,000 tons. Exports chiefly of chrome ore and magnesite totalled 21,387 tons.

The Port purchased during the year 848 tons of cement of which 500 tons were obtained from England and the balance was of local manufacture. The Port used 1,136 tons in the year, the stock on hand at the close of the year being 748 tons. 11,046 tons of stone were received from Pallavaram quarry during the year. This shows clearly that the manufatcture of cement in India was either very much neglected or the demand for cement is considerably larger than supply. Sometime ago, the Krishna Cement Company Ltd was started in Madras to manufacture cement in Bezwada where large quantities of raw materials are available. It is not known how far the company has progressed. At any rate, there is an enormons field in India alone, even ignoring the export to other countries, for the development of the cement industry for which cheap raw material and labour are available in plenty. Especially in view of the increasing demand for cement for new buildings under construction and engineering works, tbe industry is buond to yield large returns.

REVIEWS.

"The Future of the Indo-British Commonwealth."

"The Future of the Indo-British Commonwealth" is a timely publication containing a very important and valuable message addressed to the British Nation. The price of the book is Rs. 3—8—0. It is written by Colonel J. C. Wedgwood, with an Introduction by Lord Haldane and published by the Thesophical Publishing House. It opens with a Foreword from General J. C. Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, which says, "The old pre-war British Empire is gone—in the sense of Colonies or Subordinate nations clustering around one master-nation. The British Empire itself is developing into a real League of Nations, a group of partner-peoples. The old nationalisin was regimentation. The New World will be a world of individualisen controlled by Britain and America." In the words of the author, "the object of this book is to show how England can ensure peace by fitting the Empire to become the nucleus of World-Union, by becoming herself the centre of a Commonwealth of free peoples enjoying equal rights." The Great Powers that existed in the pre-war days have disappeared and Europe has become a mass of democracies. The Great War has created in the East national concionsness of wonderful magnitude that would defy all selfish exploitation. The author aims at the creation of a liberalised Indo-British Commonwealth composed of India, Ceylon, Burma, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Palestime.

Speaking of British credit, it is said that Britain has an Incomtax of 6 s. in the £ for life and a supertax which makes Anglo-Indian millionaires hesitate to retire home. Besides, there is the Corporation tax which will drive many of the British Limited Companies to an Indian or Colonial domicle. Britain's National debt is ten times what it was and her annual State expenditure has multiplied by six. She still owes America £ 900,000,000. In spite of this, she has made great progress and just managed, by Excess Profits Duty and by Sales of War Stores, to make a book-keeping balance of the Budget and to keep up the paper £ while the other European countries have been obliged to print off more currency notes, each note, so printed depressing still further the purchasing value of all such notes.

In the matter of exploitation of India by the foreigners, Colonel Wedgewood writes, "The concession-hunters and company promoters help themselves to monopoly and privilege, and the Civil Servants—their servants—find upon retiring, seats upon the Board of Directors. The Shipping Companies, who have 'arrived', hate intruders. The merchants and bankers like to keep "it" in the family. The Indian has a poor chance of a fair field and no favour."

INSURANCE.

The United India Life Assurance Co. Ltd.

Madras—TheDirectors' Report and accounts for the year ending 31st December 1920 shows that during the year 735 proposals for Policies for Rs. 12,11,750 were accepted as against 572 policies for Rs. 900,250 in preceding year, the total number of proposals made to the Company being 1009 for Rs. 16,70,750 as against 743 for Rs. 12,48,000 in the previous year. The Life Assurance Fund at the end of the year stood at Rs. 6,76,071-10-0 as against Rs. 5,23,141-13-9 in 1919. The annual premiums on the new policies effected during the year amounts to Rs. 57,507-3-0 as against Rs. 43,952-9-0 in the previous year, the business recorded for the year under review being the largest showing an increase of about 30 per cent over that of the previous year. The Revenue and the expenditute for the year amounted to Rs. 2,38,892—2—6 and Rs. 40,397-10-9 respectively, the ratio of expenditure to income being 20 per cent. Thus, the company has shown a very satisfactory progress for the year under Report and may safely be recommended to the public interested in life assurance as a compay conducted on sound economic principles with a bright fature.

Life and Death.

This poem by Babu Aurobindo Ghose written at Baroda in 1899 is a reprint from "Shama'a" and can be had of the Shama'a Publishing office, San Thome, Mylapore at Rs. 1—4—0 per copy. It is a very interesting and inspiring publication. The book is neatly printed on excellent paper and cloth bound.

"The Burma Medical Times"

"*The Burma Medical Times*" is an English Monthly Medical Journal, the first and the only one of its kind in Burma, published by Dr. T. D. Hari Rao at 48, Sule Paogoda Road, Rangoon. The subscription for the first volume (July and December) is Rs. 3. The Journal was started in July last and conains valuable information useful to the medical profession as well as to the layman interested in medicine. The September Number contains among others an article on "the relationship between Laboratory and Clinical work" by Major A. Whitmore M. D., I. M. S., Rangoon and another on Sight Testing, besides editorial notes and practical hints and formulas, the formula for Influenza Inhalation being: Oil of Cinnamon 60 parts, Formalin 60 parts, Campbor 20 parts and Rectified Spirit 480 parts.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY MEMBER.

The Iadian Merchants Chamber and Bureau has sent the following telegram to the Government of India, Industries Department :—

"The Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber beg to convey the growing feeling of anxiety and distrust at the attitude maintained by the Commerce and Industries Department hitherto. The Committee respectfully urge that confidence cannot be restored till a competent Indian is appointed to succeed Sir Thomas Holland. The Committee have nothing to say against the appointment of Mr. Innes as temporary Member for some months, but the only permanent arrangement hereafter which will satisfy the Indian commercial interests will be the appointment of an Indian with wide administrative experience. The Committee hope that this opportunity of conciliating Indian commercial and industrial opinion will be used by Lord Reading's Government."

TRADE AND EXCHANGE.

Touching upon Trade and Exchange, Mr. M. Macfadyen, presiding over the 65th. ordinary general meetiug of the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd on the 30th. August 1921 said:—

And now I would like to touch upon Trade prospects and Exchange. Trade, generally speaking, throughout the period under review, has been bad and when trade is bad, it is naturally reflected in the returns of Banks.

With a good monsoon, freedom from Government restrictions and from political strife, India should be one of the first countries to return to more or less normal conditions.

Signs are already visible upon the commercial horizon that brighter times are in sight, one of the most satisfactory features being the recent foreign trade returns which indicate an appreciable improvement in the trade balances which for the first time for 14 months have swung back in the right direction.

But the return journey to old time prosperity will most probably be slow. Markets are still disturbed and the purchasing power of the world is recovering but slowly. Until both of these factors improve, Indian trade must of necessity be on a restricted scale. Caution and prudence will have to be applied in the slow work of retracing our steps to the old order of things. Generally speaking, I am a firm believer in the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. So long as industries and commeree rely upon the assistance of Governments, so long will stangnation continue. The greatest danger to business-men throughout the world to-day is that Governments have thrust their untrained fingers into the business pie and are reluctant to withdraw them. All that business-men ask in the work of reconstruction is to be given the largest measure of freedom untrammelled by any form of Govrnment control.

The very serious state of affairs in the Indian piecegoods market must be attributed mainly to the fall in the rupee and although there have been signs from time to time of improved deliveries as a result of compromises between Manchester and India, very large stocks are still held throughout the counutry and until these stocks are moved, there can be no real life in this trade. Monsoon prospects generally appear to be excellent and this factor combined with a spirit of compromise between seller and buyer and a saner political outlook on the part of the Indian trader, will, we hope, speedily restore this trade to its old level of prosperity.

And now we come to Exchange. Exchange is a subject which is dear to all our hearts—dear in more senses than one. Although the fluctuations of the rupee during the last twelve months have been within narrower limits than those of last year, still there have been considerable movements. These in themselves would not have been a bar to ordinary business transactions in normal times and are nothing in comparison to the fluctuations which regularly take place in the Far Eastern Exchanges. Government have been very bitterly attacked in many quarters for the failure of their Exchange policy and their inability to maintain the rupee at the level of two shillings. Doubtless mistakes have been made on the part of either the India Office or the Government of India; at the same time I think it only right to emphasise that the Currency Commission did not contemplate that their recommendations could immediately stabilise Exchange for there are powerful and uncontrollable factors which were and are at work which at times would effectively prevent this. There is a larger body of public opinion in India which agrees that the policy adopted by the Government of India since last September of allowing Exchange to take its course was a sound one. The many appeals which have been sent up to Government urging them to maintain the rupee at the level of 2s. show a lack of appreciation of the real position. All Governments like business firms and Banks have their financial limitations and those who make these demands probably do not weigh what the cost would be and that this very cost, if incurred, would eventually come back on the Indian tax-payer and would be prohibitive. I think that Government would be well advised to carry out the recommendations of many public bodies in India and continue their present policy of leaving Exchange to find its own level governed only by the ordinary economic factors which in normal times influence the Exchanges of the world.

Before formally moving the adoption of the Report, on behalf of the Board I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all the members of the staff both British and Indian for their services throughout the year."

DETECTION OF FRAUD.

In the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.

The charge brought against Khusru N. Banaji for defrauding the Bank of Bombay of a sum of over Rs. 16 lakhs has been engaging the attention of the public and the shareholders of the Bank in particular. On the occasion of the First General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of India, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, President of the Bombay Circle, told the shareholders the history of the fraud as follows:—

"The frauds were brought to light in the ledger department of the Bank of Bombay last year during the course of an inspection by the inspector. It was then discovered that one Sunderrao, a man whose honesty there had been no reason to suspect, who was considered one of the coming men on the Indian staff, and who had only quite recently been appointed to the responsible post of Assistant Deputy Superintendent of the Ledger Department had, in breach of the confidence reposed in him as a trusted official of the Bank, been carrying out a most ingenious system of frauds dating back to 1915. The amount of the defalcations, it was found, had reached the total of Rs. 16,80,000. Now the man who does this kind of thing, though a knave, is never a fool, and Sunderrao's various manipulations of the books in order, first of all, to commit the frauds, and afterwards to conceal them, were carried out in such a clever way that the discrepancies defied detection either during the ordinary daily and monthly checking of the books by the staff, or at the time of the half-yearly audits. It was only when the operations of the department were subjected to an exhaustive examination by the inspector that the defalcations were found out. Under ordinary circumstances, such an inspection would have been carried out long before but the fact is that during the war three officers of the Bank left the service, three retired, one died, and two went on active service, and none of them could be replaced. During the same time the work increased enormously and the result was that the staff, both European and Indian, had to work excessively long hours, at very high pressure, to carry on the work from day to day as best they might. It was literally imposible during this time to carry on an inspection, such as the one which brought the frauds to light, although, ordinarily, this would have taken place at frequent intervals. This, in a nutshell, is the explantion as to why these defalcations were not discovered sooner. As a result of our investigations I am in a position to assure you that all rumours implying negligence or connivance on the part of any members of the staff, other than Sunder Rao and the man against whom proceedings are now pending, are without any foundation. In fact, I do not think it would be out of place for me to say here that the way in which the depleted staff of the Bank of Bombay carried out their heavy task during the time of the war all day and every day, including very often Sundays, was most commenable.

Of the amount lost Rs. 7,85,000 have been recovered, leaving Rs. 8,95,000 unrecovered. The Bank was very much handicapped in trying to effect recoveries by the fact that Sunderrao, in spite of the best efforts of the police, has not been found. He absconded directly he saw that his manipulations were about to be discovered and unless he is caught I am afraid there is little chance of recovering anything further. I may say that after his disappearance a letter, posted in Bombay, was addressed by him to the Bank in which he confessed his guilt and expressed the intention of committing suicide. The police, who were called in the moment the frauds were discovered, arrested certain parties and, as you may have seen from the daily papers, the matter is still under investigation."

BANKERS AND BANKING.

Punjab National Bank for the half year ending 30th June 1921 presents a very satisfactory financial position. The net profits for the half year amount to Rs. 4,04,043—10—3 of which *ad interim* dividend at 14 per cent per annum has been declared free of income-tax. During the half year, the issued capital of Rs. 50,00,000 has been fully subscribed and and the working capital has increased by Rs. 67,60,932 showing a record figure for the Bank.

Sholapur Bank Ltd. Two members of the Managing Agents of the Bank are reported to have been sentenced to five years' and two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 each on a charge of committing frauds to the extent of Rs. 66,000.

The London office of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, has been removed to Gresham House, Old Broad Street.

Yokohama Specie Bank. In spite of the adverse economic conditions in Japan during the second half of last year and the depression in trade, the Bank has declared a dividend of 12 per cent and strengthened its monetary position by increasing accumulation of gold to 2,180,000,000 yen.

Alliance Bank of Simla distributes a dividend of 14 per cent with a bonus of 3 per cent for the last half yen.

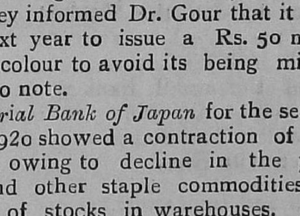
The Imperial Bank of India which commenced its operations on 27th January last has announced a profit of about Rs. 58 lakhs on a paid-up capital of Rs. 3,75,00,000 and a dividend of 16 per cent, per annnm tax free, was declared for the half year ended June 30, 1921.

A New Rs. 50 Note. At the last meeting of the Indian Legislative Assembly, the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey informed Dr. Gour that it was proposed next year to issue a Rs. 50 note of a different colour to avoid its being mixed with the Rs. 10 note.

Industrial Bank of Japan for the second half year of 1920 showed a contraction of business in Japan, owing to decline in the prices of grains and other staple commodities and to piling up of stocks in warehouses. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent was declared.

Philippine National Bank suffered a loss of $5,000.000 gold out of exchange contract of the Shanghai Branch. This debt which is due to various financial institutions and banks in Shanghai is to be paid off in semi-annual instalments in a period of five years.

Mysore Loan 1921. It is likely that this Loan will be over-subscribed very soon. The Loan is offered on very attractive terms and guaranteed on the assets of the Mysore State whose financial position is very strong. The 2 classes of bonds, are (1) 10 year 7 per cent bonds, 1931 free of Income-tax and (2) 20—30 year $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, 1941—51; at issue price of $97\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, free of income-tax and these securities will be available up to 31st October next. The bonds are issued in the denominations of Rs. 12-8, 25, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 or multiples of Rs. 5,000 through any Bank in India or the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Bangalore.



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NOTICE.

With effect from the 1st January 1922, the Subscription for "Commerce and Industries" is Rs. 10 payable in advance for annum; Rs. 6 half yearly and Rs. 3 Quarterly.

CURE FOR SNAKE BITES.

In cases of snake bites, no delay should be made in binding two or three tight bandages just above the wound. This will appreciably diminish the amount of circulation of blood in that portion of the body and thereby will retard the spread of the action of the poison to any appreciable extent. The bandages should in no case be removed so long as the poison remains in the body. The existence of poison may be detected in the following way. Let the patient take a red pepper, if he does not feel it pungent, poison still exists. Sometimes the wound is opened with a surgical knife in the shape of a cross so that the poisoned blood instead of remaining in the system finds a way out. Good results are obtained if the wound is burnt with red hot charcoal or iron or if it is bruised with the application of strong carbonic acid. If the fingers and toes are bitten, they may sometimes be cut through at once with advantage. When physicians are not near at hand a solution of 1 tola of borax in water may be taken by the patient; by this the progress of poison in the body is rather slowed down. Below are given a number of medicines for curing snake bites.

Indigenous Treatment.

1. Let the patient take every now and then the juice of the leaves of Ocimum Bacilicum (tulasi, sacred basil); also apply the same juice upon the wound very often. It may be noted in passing that fencing the house with sacred basil, lemon grass and Aristolochia Indica (isharmul) prevents snakes from entering the house.

2. The juice Citrullus Colocynthis (rakhalsasa, chitrophala) mixed with common salt when administered to the patient just after snake bite is a sure cure. In the acutest of cases the medicine has been found to be very efficacious.

3. The juice of the roots or leaves of Aristolochia Indica (isharmul) is also another very nseful medicine; I chatak of the juice is to be taken by the patient.

4. Press the juice from the leaves of the Lincas Lenifoha (dronapushpi ghalghasa); adminster a part of the juice to the patient and apply the rest to his eyes. The wound is then covered with the residual macerated leaves. If the patient be senseless, introduce the juice through his ears and nostrils.

5. Grind the small roots of Amaranthus Spinosus (natia sak, cholai) in muller with water in which ricegrains have been washed. To be taken witn ghee.

6. Take out the coating from the kalika (earthernware tobacco bowl) of the ganja smokers. Rub this with water on a slab of stone and inject the red water into the wound. This will destroy the poison. Very reliable.

7. 1-16th tola of the juice of roots of the white Nerium Rosebay (Oleau der, Karavi) is to be taken by the patient. The dose may be increased if necessary but must never exceed 1-4th of a tola.

8. The juice of the leaves of the cotton trees, of that of Eupatorium Ayapana (bishályakaram) when taken to the extent of 20 and 1-4th tolas respectively is equally efficacious.

9. Take a flower of fig tree, a mot of the Amaranthus Spinosus (natiasak) and two and-a-half black poppers. Bray them all in the muller. This preparation effectively destroys the poison.

10. Bray the bark of the white Calotropis Gigantia (akanda, swallow wort) with water left overnight. To be taken to the extent of half a tola.

11. Apply the preparation obtained by grinding the roots of a seedy plantain tree with three black peppers. This specially destroyed the poison of the boa-constrictor.

12. Apply the leaf-like substance inside the seed of Croton Tiglium (jaypal) with saliva in the eyes of the patient-as collyrum. Tne wound may also be anointed with this preparation. This is extolled as very efficacius.

13. Apply the exudations of schunda Euphorbio Nerifolia (mansasij). on the wound. The root mixed with black pepper is also employed both internally and externally,

14. Procure the seven roots all of the white variety: (1) Colocynth (makal, bitter almond); (2) Nerium Odorum (karavi); (3) Hidiscus (Jaba): (4) caltropies gigantia (Akanda) (5) Clitaria Thrnatia (aparajita): (6) Pentapete Phonicea (dupaharia, bandhur jivaka): (7) Mirabilis Jalapa (krishnaakali four o'clock flower.)

Introduce these collectively into a copper amulet and wear it on the person. It is believed that snakes eken off fron those who wear this talisman and even in the cases of actual bites, the poison cannot get success into their system.

Medical Treatment.

1. Cut open the wound at once and apply 10 to 15 grains of potassium permanganate and bandage.

2. In cases where the poison has spread far into the system, the patient may profitably be put all nude in a vapour bath. Copious persipiration will stream down the body and the poison will emerge with it. When the patient is under such treatment special cure should be directed to the functions of the heart and stimulants may also be given to the patient from time to time.

3. Injection of Anteconum into the system of snake-bitten persons is still under experiment.

4. Dr. Corislano d'Utra of Brazil, says that persons sufferihg with snake bite may be cured in all cases by taking three doses, two hours apart, of 30 grains of calomel in an ounce of lemon juice. He further declares that whoever will carry about his person a bag containing from 75 to 300 grains of corrosive sublimate need have no fear of serpents. They will flee from him and if by chance he is bitten, the bite will be harmless.

5. Another physician advises the use of 1 per cent solution of chromic acid or permanganate of potasium may be substituted for chromic acid.

6. As soon as possible after a bite thirty drops of the liquor ammonia and two parts of water are injected dy a hypodermic syringe, directly into some superficial vein of the patient.

7. Mix 30 grs. of potassium iodide 30 grs. iodine 1 oz. water: Apply this externally to the wound by saturating lint or batting the same to be kept moist with the antidote until the cure is effected which will be in a few hours.—"The Industry."

SWADESHI AND LANCASHIRE.

It is stated that the representatives of cotton mill interests in Lancashire have at last given up the idea of sending a deputation to India in regard to th cotton duties. Such a deputation would have meant needless waste of energy, for there was no likelthood of the counsels of Lancashire being taken seriously in this country, even by the Government at this time of financial stress and strain. Mr, Montagu has given Lancashire clearly to understand that the Indian public and also the officials favour the ploicy of protection. As John Stuart Mill has pointed out long ago, a policy of protection is absolutely needed for the developement of the nascent industries of a country. Swadeshi, as we all know, is but an expansion of this policy of protection. Then again, the Lancashire manufacturers cannot shut their eyes to the fact that India's economic policy will be decided by the Fisical Commission, which is to be guided in its deliberations by an Indian. So Lancashire has given up the project of sending out a deputation to India as being unnecessary and destined to prove of no effect. What with cotton duties and the boycott, Lancashire has a hard time of it in India.—*Bengalee.*

STAINS.

HOW TO REMOVE THEM.

The following matter relating to the removal of the various stains from white goods is taken from the "National Laundry Journal."

"Oil. Grease, Tar and Paint Stains.—" Stains due to lubricating oils are generally unaffected by the washing process, but they may be removed with carbon tetrachloride. Carbon tetrachloride also has the advantage that it is not inflammable. Grease stains, etc., are removed in the washing, animal fats in general being very easly sapoified. Tar is very difficult to remove, but the best thing to do is to rub the spot well with lard in order to soften it, and then treat it with warm carbon tetrachloride. Paint, varnish and linseed oil stains are rapidly removed with hot aniline oil. Aniline oil will in itself leave a spot but it may be removed with other. Aniline oil should be kept protected from the light or it will become very brown in colour due to oxidation.

"Colour Stains":—Ink stains may be removed with the oxalic acid solution, followed by hypochlorite if the stain still remains. The treatment with oxalic acid is to remove the iron which is contained in most inks, while the hypochlorite rapidly bleaches any coaltar colour which may be present. Stains of dyestuff, are treated with hypochlorite, which removes all except a few yellows and browns. This treatment, however, is only of interest for cotton goods, woollens being turned yellow by this reagent. In point of efficiency, hydrosulphite ranks next to the removal of colour stains, and is especially valuable for coloured cotton and woollen goods. While hypochlorite of soda removes colour stains very rapidly, it acts too efficiently to be of value for removing stains from light coloured goods. As before stated. it is not of value for wool and silk, its application is rather limited. Hydrosulphite of soda may be used on all fibres except tin-weighted silks, which it turns grey. Hydrosulphite of soda is also better suited to the removal of fruit stains, particularly those yellowish stains which appear to be fast to chlaine.

The hydrosulphite compound which is of special value for the removal of stains, is the sodium compound, which readily dissolves in water without the aid of acids. One or two ounces of this product added to a load of badly stained or gray-looking goods will whiten them considerably. To use it as a spotting agent a little should be dissolved in warm water immediately before use, and the solution applied to the stain in the nsual manner. It is also possible to moisten the stain and apply the dry product, but this method is much harder to control. As this product loses its strength rapidly in solution, only enough should be dissolved for the job in hand.

TRADE.

WITH THE BAHRAIN ISLAND.

BAHRAIN is the distributing centre for middle Arabia, Qatar and Hassa, and also for the province of Qatif. Hence any action taken to bring about closer trade relations between Bahrain and India will mean the opening up of a much larger tract of territory than the name "Bahrain Islands" implies.

The articles which are chiefly needed are the following:—

1. Glassware.
2. Porcelainware.
3. Aluminiumware.
4. Soap.
5. Glass bangles,
6. Locks and Hardware,
7. Penknives.
8. Buttons.
9. Hosiery.
10. Underwear.
11. Cheap Stationery.
12. Enamelware.
13. Biscuits, especially fancy kinds such as Wafer, Vanilla, Chocolate, etc.
14. Tinned fruit, especially Pears, Peaches, Plums, Greengages, Strawberries, Quinces.
15. Boots and Shoes, ready-made, light and smart, of European type.

At presnt Glassware and Porcelainware come mostly from Japan *via* Bombay. Aluminiumware from Bombay. Soap from England. Glass bangles from Austria *via* Bombay. Locks and Hardware from Aligarh and from England. Penknives from England and Meerut, and Buttons from different parts of Europe. The demand for Nos. 13, 14, and 15 has largely increased of late and good business could be done in these lines. Fruits are popular, as for half the year no fresh fruit is available locally. A good type of smart light shoe ought to have a great sale, not too expensive but at the same time not cheap. The better-class Arabs have a distinct liking for good footwear in the winter season. A small general European store would meet an existing demand.

It is customary to pay for goods in ten weekly instalments. By this system merchants of smaller means and capital, who, of course, form the greater number, are enabled to trade. There is now a branch of the Eastern Bank in Bahrain and if the above system could be introduced through the Bank instead of cash against documents much more businese would result.

Most of the dealers send their representatives annually to Bombay or Karachi to purchase articles required for their shops and those of their friends. At least fifty such representatives visit India every year and, when once in India, they purchase goods manufactured by any country.

A better arrangement would be for samples and price lists to be available in Bahrain. The Political Agent is prepared to receive such samples and price lists through the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, and firms wishing to avail themselves of this facility should communicate with the latter officer.—(*The Indian Trade Journal*)

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